NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870.

## Vol. XXIX ..... No. 8,974.

## SAN DOMINGO.

HE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SENT INTO CONGRESS WITH ACCOMPANYING TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-President Grant to-day ommunicated to the Senate a Message in writing, eccempanied by a treaty for the lease of the Bay of Samana to the United States and a treaty for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, and all the documents and facts in his possession on the subject. They are of a confidential character, and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Re lations. The Committee have a session to-morrow when it is understood the subject will be discussed. The members of the Committee have as yet expressed no opinion concerning the question, and will not do so until a full examination is had.

THE ANNEXATION EXCITEMENT—THE QUESTION AROUT TO BE SUBMITTED TO A POPULAR VOTE—THE HAYTIEN REVOLCTIONISTS IN LEAGUE WITH LUPERON FOR THE OVERTHROW OF BAEZ—THE FLAG AT SAMANA.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Dec. 29,-The question of annexation to the United States was the all-absorbing topic with the Dominicans in every part of the country. President Bacz had prepared, and was about to issue, a proclamation directing the commandants of the several districts to make arrangements in their respective departments for submitting the question on an early day to a popular vote. The feeling in the City of San Domingo, in Porto Platte, in Santingo, and, indeed, in all the towns, was strongly in favor of annexation; but in the country districts it was by no means so pronounced, the rural population being generally under the impression that the Americans are coming to take possession of their country, with the view of monopolizing, on the old Spanish method, all the good things of the land, and making serfs of the natives. It was by some considered doubtful, under these circumstances, whether, of the vote be fairly taken, the result will show a majority in favor of annexation. Others, however, are sanguine that there will be a large majority in

General Cabral is still on the Haytien frontier, with a few hundred men, principally Cacos from Hayti. The town of Jabon, captured some time back by these insurgents, had been retaken by the government troops, of which a ferce sufficiently numerous to keep Cabral and his adherents effectually in check, hold possession of that part of the country. General Laperon is still at Turk's Island, awaiting the issue of the Hayties civil war. A perfect understanding is said to exist between him and the revolutionary leaders in Hayti, who have promised that as soon as they have succeeded in overthrowing Salnave, they will place all their resources, including their war vessels, at the service of Cabral and Luperon, to be employed against President Baez. No late news has been received, either here, or Porto Platte, from Port-an-Prince, or St. Marks.

The soldiers of the Dominican army have just been furnished with new uniforms and new rifles. both secored from the United States. It is generally believed here that these articles are part of the consideration for the lease of the Bay of Samana. Col. J. W. Fabius is at Samana in charge of the American flag there, which is duly raised every morning, two Dominican men being empleyed to assist the Colonel in his pleasant duties as custodian of the Stars and Stripes. Judge Sullivan is looking after railway interests. It is considered highly probable that the English Company holding a charter for the construction of a railway into the interior will forfeit it by inaction, the charter requiring that they should break ground by the 1st of February, 1870, while they have as yet done nothing in the matter. In that event, it is certain that an American company will secure the charter for the projected road.

The town of Forte Platte is reported as growing rapidly. A large number of new houses is in course of crection, and a hopeful spirit as to the future pervades the whole community. Business in Ean Doaningo City is not very brisk, and speculators in tobacco have suffered heavy losses in consequence of a fall in the price of the article in the European

ANOTHER PROTEST OF DOMINICANS AGAINST THE BALL TREATIES.

A document protesting against the illegality of the alienation of Dominican territory has found signers in Curacoa, St. Thomas, Venezuela, Turk's Iskand, and of the Dominican Republic in the hands of the revolutionary party. The Domin icans who have been expelled from the country, and the partizans of Cabral and Luperol have affixed their signatures to the paper which sets forth the 1. The Dominican Constitution prohibits positively

the cossion or sale of any part whatever of the Domintean Republic. 2. That no treaty of this kind can be made legally

ardess the people of San Domingo shall have first freely expressed their opinions in this regard, a matter which cannot now be done because of the tyranny

3. That President Bacz employs power for no other object than that by fortifying himself through pub lic ogiuion he may derive some personal chenefit from the agitation caused by the proposition of the former admininistration to part with this territory. 4. That false to his promises and to his oath, said President Back, with the sole object of acquiring wealth, has lent himself by turns to Spain, to France, to England, and has at last entered upon terms with the Cabinet at Washington, which is

ignorant of the affairs of our country. 5. That President Bacz having received aid from the Government of the United States has alone, for that reason, been able to keep himself in power. The intervention of the Americans, it may be said explains the reason why the Constitutional party has suffered the ioss of the steamer Telegrafo, which fact presented the triumph of the revolution. So the same cause is to be attributed the banishmert of several hundred families by Baez. Their only crims was that they thought otherwise than the President. As a consequence of intervention there are more than hunger, and others are being destroyed by reason of terrible sufferings. Most of them are loaded with irons, which wound and tear their flesh. Moreover, place is engaged in shooting a large number of friends of the Constitution because they are opposed to the prejects of an unfaithful Executive. Sustained by the Government at Washington, which has remitted him arms and sent a steamer to cruise in Deminican waters for his aid and support in case of emergency, Baez has thus been kept in power against the will of the people. Hence great misfortunes have fallen upon the Republic, especially upon that party which finds in the Constitution grounds upon which its course can be sustained-a party resolved to perish

For these reasons the undersigned, with all the force which right and the love of country inspire, protest before the Honorable Congress of the United States of America, and before all civilized nations, against the conduct of President Baez and the course of the Administration at Washington. The latter, wanting in that humane policy heretofore observed by the American people, has for the purpose of effeeting a desired negotiation, and in which the people of San Domingo had no participation, sustained in our country a party which represents only an insignificant minority. This has been done with the intent to conclude a negotiation almost wholly opposed to public opinion in the island, and in the in terest of private speculation.

The Constitutional party has decided to perish, if needs be, in any struggle that may grow out of this question with any foreign power, that sustains or may sustain Bacz. It therefore appeals to the cor science of the honorable members of Congress, while proclaiming, as it does to the entire civilized world that the administration at Washington is responsible for all the blood now being shed or to be shed here- | He

after in our country. It is further declared that the Dominican Nationality will not have disappeared before a majority of the people shall have been buried. This people is sufficient unto itself and will resist all foreign intervention. May God, the Judge of our conscience, protect the cause of justice, the cause that we defend. There are appended to this document, among other names, those of Gens. Lnperon, Imbert, Cabral, Oday, Ogando, Morena, Pira, Alvarez, Cartello, and Pirentel.

CUBA.

THE STEAMER ANNA RELEASED.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10 .- The steamer Anna, which as arrested on last Wednesday by the United States Marshal at the instance of the Spanish Consul, was released this morning, a motion to that effect having been made by the counsel for the steamer, with the concurrence of the United States District-Attorney, as nothing was found to substantiate the charge of violation of the neutrality laws. The Anna leaves for Nassau to-night.

ALBANY.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE COMMITTEES-A NEW

CHARTER FOR NEW-YORK CITY. ALBANY, Jan. 10 .- The struggle for places on rofitable committees is not yet over, though the main features of the programme appear to be fixed. Mr. Alex. Frear is said to be sure of the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee—the great thing in the House, and the mill through which the lobby grind most of their jobs. This Committee is unusually important in view of the sweep-ing away of Commissions and amendments to city charters already proposed. Frear is a truo Ring servant of many years' standing. Mr. Jacobs is set down for Ways and Means Chairman, but his claim is only one of parliamentary courtesy and he may be thrown overboard, as he was in the contest for Speaker. The Railroad Chairmanship is expected by Mr. Patrick; but some say that James Irving has the promise of it. That Committee will ex pect some pleasant interviews with the agents of the Erie and Central. Among other probabilities I mention Genet in the Senate for Railroads, and Henry C. Murphy on Judiciary.

The impression to-day is that the Police Comm will be preserved, but made up of city officers; and some will be preserved, but made up of city officers, and some such course is probable with the Fire Commission. The leaders are very still about the Rum repeal, and there is a probability that some new deal will be tried. The more generally received opinion is that they will try to smash the whole business under a new charter for New York— indeed, such a document is already in progress.

GEORGIA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE - A STORMY SESSION.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 .- Both Houses of the Georgia Legielature convened to-day at 12 o'clock. The galleries were filled long before the hour of meeting. The Halls were festooned with American flags. The seats of Scuator Adkins, Representatives Ayers and Flournoy, killed during the recess before reaching their mes, were trimmed with crape, and remained vacant. The Senate met at 12 o'clock, 36 members being present, all except one taking the oath, though it is claimed that four are not qualified. The Hon. B. J. Conley was elected President, and J. G. W. Mills Secretary. when the Senate adjourned until to-morre The House was called to order by the Hon, A. L. Harris, in compliance with the order of Governor Bulleck's Proclamation convening the Legislature, and the order of Gen. Mesde, made June 25, 1868, certifying to the members elect, were read. The members were then called to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of Georgia, and by Congress. When these members had been sworn, the Chairman cridered the opinion of Attorney-Gen. Farrow of Georgia to be received, in regard to the scope of the oath prescribed by Congress, accompanying the communication from Gen. Terry, indorsing the epinion, and the reading was soon interrupted by Capf. 8. E. Bryant of Augusta, who arese to utter a protest against the reading of this document. The Chairman called him to order, but he persisted that he was a number elect of the House, and would stand on his rights. The Chairman ordered the Sergeantaf-Arms, take in stress him. M. J. Hinton, Sergeant-Arms, take his basedier and asked him to come down, but Bryant raised his case in a memoring manner, and threatened to strike Hinton if he arrested him, when the latter drew a pistol. Men arose in various parts of the hall. Mr. Caldwell, Remincan, areas and said that men had pistols out in the hall, and asked if order could not be maintained. There was now great exactment. Ergant and there were indications of serious trouble. Once was at least nearly in of Gen. Meade, made June 25, 1868, certifying to the

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The bill repealing the gambling law has passed the Louisiana Senate, and now goes to the H 

.The leather-board mill, of Edwin F. Bailey, in Ashland, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Sun-day. Loss \$15,000. ... Nine of the crew of the monitor Mian-momah, at Boston, deserted on Saturday, four of whom ave been arrested and returned to the vessel.

William P. Weeks, a prominent lawyer, nage, N. H., committed suicide on Sunday by Deceased graduated at Dartmouth College is ... A fire occurred on Sunday, at 2 o'clock,

urkesville, Va., destroying the Richmond and Dan railroad depot, a notel, and several adjoining resi ....Ludwig Beigel, proprietor of a lager-beer ery in Poughkeepsie, committed suicide yesterday itting his throat. Intemperance and ill-health are

.. The Carleton County (Canada) Court-

House, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. A large num-ber of papers were destroyed, but many of the most val-uable documents were saved. ...In Needham, Mass., on Saturday, a lad named Young, broke through the ice while skating, and his stude, Offs Young, in endeavoring to rescue him, fell through, and both were drowned.

C. W. Camack, the paying teller of the zens' Bank of New Orleans, is charged with killing in Nixon at the Boston Club, on Saturday night, in

...An injunction was issued by Judge Hud-son of Memphis yesterday, at the instance of John Don-avan, restraining John Johnson, the Mayor elect, from qualifying, on the ground that he (Johnson) is not a

The Spanish frigate Isabel La Catolica, accompanied by one of the Spanish gunboats, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, having parted company with the others on Sanday. The remainder of the fleet were expected has night.

The Hudson River Association for the protion of game and fish, yesterday seized a quantity of ut in Poughkeepsie, the property of J. L. Hoxy of uniton County, an Adrondack fisherman. A warrant been issued for Hoxy's arrest for selling trout out of

.The large brick building facing Railroad one of the large of the bilinding facility fairfoad square, in Concord, N. H., was burned on Sunday. The loss is estimated at \$25,000; one-half insured. Among the occupants were Palmer & Co., manufacturers of carriage spings; George H. Mansfield, machines, and Charles Austin & Sob, manufacturers of organs and other musi-

Senator Yates of Illinois, Gen. W. L. Burt of Boston, and the Hon. J. H. Hall, Albany, are at the Astor House. — The Hon. J. V. L. Proyn. Albany; fen. J. B. Frisbie, California; W. J. Gordon and S. D. Me-Millan, Olino, are at the Brevoort House. — The Hon. B. R. Halburd, Controller of the Currency, is at the Everett House. — The Hon. Stephen Sanford, M. C., of cett House. — The Hon. Stephen Sanford, M. C., of Lamsterdair, N. Y., is at the St. James Hotel. — The Hon. F. A. Rollins and W. E. C. Boorchead, Phindellon, F. A. Rollins and W. E. C. Boorchead, Phindellon, E. A. Rollins and W. E. C. Boorchead, Phindelphia, C. S. Bushnell, New-Haven, and E. T. Galt, Monroad, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel — Capt. Bildering of the Russian Army, is at the Hoffman House. — J. A. Shillon, U. S. Consul to the Chip of Hotel, — J. A. Shillon, U. S. Consul to the Chip of Mexico, and the St. Nichabas Hotel. — J. M. Mercill, U. S. Consul ta Yarmouth, N. S., is at the Revere House.

## WASHINGTON.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS RESUMED-DISCUS-SION ON THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA-THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS - THE REGULATION OF STAFF RANK IN THE NAVY -CONVENTION OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

The debate in the Senate to-day on Virginia was inter-

esting and spicy, Mr. Stewart called up the joint resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, before the holidays, for the admission of Virginia. This brought out Mr. Sumner, who appealed for delay. To this Mr. Stewart would not listen, declaring his intention of forcing a test vote. He said the fate of the Fifteenth Amendment, which Sumner had voted against, was in volved in Congress keeping faith with Virginia. Mr. Sumner stated that he had voted for the Fifteenth Amendment, whereupon Mr. Stewart produced the journal, and proved that Mr. Sumner's name was not recorded on the passage of that Amendment. Mr. Howard criticised severely the opinion of Attorney-General Hoar, that the test-oath should not be required of the Virginia Legislature, and Mr. Sumner intimated that he thought the opinion of Gen. Camby of far more weight than the Attorney-General's. Mr. Merton advocated immediate action on the bill. Mr. Drake denounced Virginia as the most perfidious of all the Rebel States, but if the Fifteenth Amendment was secured beyond peradventure, he did not care if she was not admitted during the next decade. Of the Southern Senators Mesers. Warner and Sawyer earnestly advocated immediate admission, both declaring that the time for the administering of test eaths and the rule of the bayonet had gone by. Mr. Wilson twitted Mr. Sawyer with not having properly studied the meaning of the reconstruction acts, and expressed his desire to see the leaders of the South on this floor, and not petty politicians. Mr. Fewler pitched in also, not that he was very anxious for the immediate admission of Virginia, but to repel slanders which he said had been uttered upon Tennessee. He declared that Congress, nor bayonets, nor anything else, could again Republicanize Tennessee; that it had been lost by the dirty ambition of would be leaders-those who were at the beginning of the war the tnest rampant Rebels. The Senate fluxly went into Executive session, without reaching a vote. The bill will come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and Mr. Stewart expresses great confidence in its passage. The House reassembled this morning, with a good

working majority present. Under the call of the States and Territories, for the introduction of resolutions and bills for reference to committee, only a small number sumed in a tough and exciting fight on a resolution sprang on the House, unexpectedly, by Mr. Bingham, providing for the immediate admission of Virginia. The resolution was so much of a surprise that it was only by an accident that it was not adopted. The members of the Reconstruction Committee were not at all pleased with Mr. Bingham's effort, especially as they had agreed upon a bill in committee which is only waiting the return of Gen. Butler, the Chairman of the Committee, to be offered in the House. In the absence of Gen. Butler, Mr. Paine acted as the representative of the Reconstruction Committee, and opposed the adoption of Bingham's resolu-tion. On the preliminary motion to second the demand for the previous question, Bingham triumphed, but only by a small majority. After some heavy skirmishing be tween the two sides, during which appearances indicated the final triumph of the resolution, those opposed to immediate admission, to gain strength in numbers, offered a resolution to reconsider the vote whereby the main question was ordered, which was lost by a tie vote, the Speaker voting the negative with the Bingham party. ered that the roll clerk, a new man in the position, had blundered in taking the vote, making it a tie when in reality there was one majority against Eingham. The error was corrected, giving the advantage to the Reconstruction Committee. After further filomstering, several members who were absent when the previous votes were taken came into the hall, and finally on another effort of Bingham to pass the resolution, he was defeated by a vote of ec to 77. It will now be impossible to get a similar resolution before the House until next Monday, by reason of its requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, except on Mondays. From this it will be seen that the Reconstruction Committee have the fate of Virginia firmly in their hands. It is a singular coincidence that just ten years ago the tally clerk of the Hense of Representatives, the predecessor of the clerk who made the blunder on the Virginia bill in the House to-day, made a similar blunder on his first attempt to take a vote, electing a man (Groot) printer who held the position several days before the error in the vote was

Senator Sumner has prepared an elaborate bill providing for a resumption of specie payments, which he vill

ntroduce and speak on in the Senate on Thursday next. to-day in the House by Congressman Stevens of the Naval Committee, is carefully prepared and calculated to settle this troubled question. Although it does not fally eatisfy those staff officers who claim that they hould receive for their war services similar promotion to that given to the line by the acts of 1862 and 1866 which created admirals, commodores, &c., it nevertheless regulates the several staff corps, according to the proposed reduction in the Navy for a peace establishment. The bill creates the grades of medical and pay directors and engineer inspectors with the rank of captain and con mander; surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers. rank with commanders; passed assistant surgeons, paymesters and engineers will rank with lieutenants, and and assistants with masters. No increase of pay is pro posed in this measure. The chiefs of the staff bureaus are to have the rank of commodore, and their titles are changed to paymaster general, surgeon-general, &c. Staff officers of over thirty-five years' service, when retired, will have the retired pay of commodore. The bill forther provides that staff officers shall have no command out of their own departments.

Commissioner Delano will advise the Assessors of Internal Revenue to call at the earliest practicable moment a convention of the Assistant Assessors of their District, for the purpose of determining the most efficient method to obtain the most thorough practical canvass of their districts in making the assessments of incomes this year. He further recommends this meeting of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, that, by an interchange of opinions they may profit by the general experience of the Revenue officers in different parts of their respective districts.

Twenty-six petitions, from different parts of the coun try, were presented to Congress to-day, asking for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Terrell has for warded blank petitions for the abolition of the Franking Privilege to every postmaster in the United States, asking each postmaster to obtain signatures to the petition, and forward it to his Senator or Representative as early as the first day of February. He has also called a conven tion of the leading postmasters, to meet in this city on the 15th inst., to consider the same subject, and all post-masters are directed to weigh all free mail matter for the next six months, that the abelition, if it be not carried this session, may receive its death-blow next Winter.

The House Appropriation Committee, in considering the Legislature, and Executive Appropriation bill, dis covered an item in the bill asking for an appropriation of \$20,000 for looking glasses for the Treasury Department. They called Mr. McCartee before them, who was Superintendent of the Treasury at the time the porchases were made, to ascertain all the facts in the matter, as the appropriation was regarded as excessive. He denied all knowledge of the matter, and referred them to Mr. Mullett. This gentleman was before the Committee to-day, but he could give no satisfaction as to who was responsible for this purchase. It is the intention of the Committee to strike out the appropriation asked for until something more definite is known about it. The Committee will report the Post-Office Appropriation bill of Wednesday. It appropriates \$30,000,000, \$25,000,000 of which is for the actual expenses of the Post-Office

Department. A dispatch was received here to-night from the Gov ernor of Missouri announcing that the Legislature had properly ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. It will be remembered that there was an irregularity in the passage of the Amendment by the Legislature of Missouri last

Petitions from the citizens of Philips, Geneva, and Penn Yan, N. Y., asking for the passage of a law giving pensions to the widows and families of the soldiers of 1812, were presented to Congress to-day; also, a petition from the letter-carriers of Brooklyn, asking an increase of pay; also one from the Medical flociety of Kings County, asking for a proper recognition of the Medical Corps of the Navy.

John M. Barclay, the father of the well-known Journal Petitions from the citizens of Philips, Geneva, and

Clerk of the House of Representatives, died to-day, aged 85 years. Mr. Barclay held the position of a clerk in the Treasury Department during the last 65 years, having received an appointment on Sept. 25, 1804, during the Administration of President Jefferson. In that period he was never absent a day, unless by reason of sickness, and

at the time of his death was entitled by law to over five years' leave of absence.

During the past week there has been considerable talk in relation to the missing of a package of \$20,500 in United States bends, sent from the Boston office [of Adams Express Co. to the Treasury Department, which was received in the office of the company here on Sunday, Jan. 2, and not delivered, although the officers of the company made every effort to ascertain what had become of it, but without success. They were almost certain that there was no larceny, but other officers of the company considered it proper to notify the banks, and therefore a circular was issued for the purpose of protecting themselves. The office was ransacked and nothing revealed, until yesterday, when Mr. Voss, who has charge of the money department, in putting away in the safe all moneys received from the New York messenger, found that there was an obstruction in one of the lower compartments, and on examination found the missing package, which, being about three eighths of an inch in thickness, and seven inches by 13, fitted the top of the compartment so nicely that it was taken out with difficulty. This discovery was the matter of much congratulation among the employes of the Company, and this morning the package was sent to

the Treasury. A number of colored men of this city have made all the preparations to begin the publication of a weekly wspaper here next week. The Rev. J. Sella Martin is to be the editor, and Frederick Douglass a corresponding contributor.

Te-day a circular, signed by a number of prominent Democrats, asking for aid to establish a Democratic news paper in this city, was laid on the desks of the Demoratic members of Congress.

The weather changed suddenly on Saturday noon from comparatively mild to very cold. The change was ushered in by a sudden snow squall, which lasted only a few minutes, and was accompanied by a keen north-west wind, which prevailed all day. The steady cold gives lively hope of an ice crop, which was wanting last Winter, owing to the unusual mildness of the season.

Admiral Godon of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Surgeon eneral Samuel Beck of New-York, and James Watson Webb, are among the arrivals to-day.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AGAIN SUS-PENDED-REPORT ON THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA-CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Mr. Alexander Delmar announces this morning that The National Intelligencer will no longer be published. He assigns as the cause the loss of several thousand dollars and his poor health. The paper was in the interest of the Free-Traders, and its friends were in New-York. Mr. Delmar says the establishment closed with a clean business record, and without owing a dollar to any

man.

Gen. Sherman has submitted to the Secretary of War a report from Gapt. Charles W. Raymond of the Engineer Corps on the Yukon River, Alaska, made in accordance with special orders from Gen. Whipple, commanding the Silitary Division of the Pacific. The letter of instructions to Capit. Enymond required him to determine the geographical position of Port Yukon, and also obtain such information as practicable concerning the resources of the Yukon and its tributaries, and the number and disposition of the native tribes on or in the vicinity, and to ascertain as far as possible the amount of trade carried on by the Hudson Bay Company within our territory, reporting more particularly upon the amount of goods brought by them from British territory, and, finally, to report upon the number and condition of the public buildings at Michaeloyski. Observations for latitude were made, and by rough field computations Fort Yukon was found to be about 50 miles within our territory. In accordance with the directions of the Treasury Department, the Agents of the Hudson Hay Company were notified of the fact, and directed to cease trading at the post. During the journey considerable information concerning the Indian tribes was collected, which furnishes a data for constructing a map of that part of the country more reliable than any heretofore prepared. The Yukon River is described as to breadth and length, the third largest river in the world. With reference to the resources of Alaska, Capt. Raymond says that agriculture is not among them. The timber of the Yukon is small, and of poor quality. It is possible that valuable minerals may be found on the tributaries of the river. Enormous quantities of fish are found in the Northern River, but fars are the great resource of northern Alaska. In concluding the report, attention is called to the prevalence of disease and mortality among the Indians, which is so serious as to threaten the extinction of many tribes. Their reckless exposure to the soverity of the climate is the principal Gen. Sherman has submitted to the Secretary of War a

Brevet Major Gen. Charles 11. Smith, commanding the 19th Infantry, being next in rank to Gen. Joseph A. Mower, late commander of the Department of Louisiana, has been assigned to the command of that Department. Brevet Major Gen. R. B. Ayres is assigned to the command of the 19th Infantry at Lattle Rock, Ark; and Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the 28th Infantry, vice Mower, deceased, though Gen. Reynolds remains in command of the State of Texas.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to a Senate resolu-tion, has transmitted voluminous correspondence on the subject of the postal convention with F-Mace. Its failure was owing to the Director-Genera: St Posts claiming an inequal share of the postages. The Postmaster-General, in reply to that officer, says that the proposition sub-mitted to him was conceived in a spirit of liberality and of reciprocal benefit. The United States Department claimed no advantage in the division of the postage. It has asked no more than its equal share of interior postage. It can accept nothing less.

THE FOUR PER CENT LOAN TO BE TAKEN BY

THE FOUR PER CENT LOAN TO BE TAKEN BY FOREIGN BANKERS.

Two representatives of foreign banking houses (one frem London and one from Frankfort) have arrived in this country for the purpose of making propositions to the Government to negotiate abroad a four and a half per cent loan, should Congress authorize it, on the plan submitted by Secretary Boutwell in his annual report, and which will be considered at an early day by the Senate Finance Committee. They state that if the interest is made payable semi-annually in London, Paris, and Frankfort, they will be able to effect the sale of at least \$200,000,000 of such a loan. Pending the action of Congress on this question, the terms on which the foreign houses will undertake the proposed loan will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. These are of course based on a commission, which, it is said, will be much less than was paid for selling the five-twenties.

[Wash, Cor, Balt, Sun.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following nomnations were sent into the Senate to-day by the Presi-

Edward S. Solemon of Illinois, to be Governor of Washington Ter-

slory.

Heary Weiter of New-Mexico, to be Secretary of the Territory of few-Mexico.

Thomas Biddle of Pennsylvania, to be Consul-General at Havana.

Charles C. Richardson of Texas, to be Consul at Pain del Norte.

Fred. W. Finder of Missouri, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at ank-w. China.
Michael Vidal of Lousiana, to be United States Commissioner under

e Convention with Peru of Dec. 4, 1869. II. H. Emmens of Michigan, to be Circuit Indge for the Fifth Judicial renis, vice S. L. Whitney, declined. Henry W. Blodgett, to be Judge of the Northern District of Illinois. Attorney-General George P. Foster, to be U. S. Marshal for the Dis-

Attorney-tremeral George F. Foster, to be U. S. Marshal for the Dis-riet of Vermont.

Ribha P. Applegate, to be Surveyor-General of Oregon.

Commodore John Rogers, to be Rear Admiral.

Capt John J. Almy, to be Commodore.

Commonder R. W. Shnfeldt, to be Captala.

Licut-Commonder T. O. Selfridge, to be Commander.

Wan. H. H. Terret, to be Third Assistant Fostinsater-General.

Seth M. Marher, to be Pencion Agent at Cleveland.

Jacob P. Ringwait to be Melter and Refuer of the Branch Mint at

tress Coy, Nevada.

George P. Peck to be Colletor of Internal Revenue of the Second Dis
ter of North Carolina.

a B. Butler to be Collector of Costons at Brazos de Santiago,

Fig. 3. John Youngs to be Collector of Customs at Sandasky, Oblo.
Samuel M. Clark to be Surveyor of Customs at Keckuk, 10 mg. John Yanngt to be Collector of Customs at Sandows, Orlow-Samuel M. Clark to be Sarveyor of Customs at Keekek, Leen-FOR ASSESSORS OF INTIGNAL REVENUE.

James R. Harden, Wash. Ter. | Horace Coleman, 4th Dist., Ohio. Geo. W. Khowiton, ist Dist., Me. | FOR FOSTMASTERS. |

S. M. Page, Fart Dedge, Iowa. | Elijah Easten, Owatonna, Minn. |

Woodbury Davis, Fortland, Me. | Blair Anderson, Georgetown, S. C.

THE DEATH OF GEN. MOWER.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY GEN. SHERMAN. Washington, Jan. 10 .- The following General Order, announcing the death of Gen. Mower, has

HDORS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S ( OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.
It is with heartfeit pain and sorrow that the General of the Arany announces to the country and to his fellow soldiers the death of Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph A. Mower, the death of Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph A. Mower, the lucs.

conspicuous at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862, when he was wounded severely, and for a time was in the hands of the enemy. He first fell under the immediate command of the present General of the Army in the Vicksburg campaign, and very soon attracted his notice by deeds of personal bravery that would require a volume to record. From that date to the close of the war he was engaged in every campaign in the West—at Jackson, Vicksburg, Meridian, the Red River and in Missouri. When he was called personally to the aid of the General at Atlanta, he accompanied him, rising through all the grades until the end of the war, when he commanded the Twentieth Corps. A better soldier or a braver man never lived than Joseph A. Mower, and the General can recall many instances when he displayed abilities of the highest order, entitling him to the full name and fame of a General. Since the war he has exhibited his soldierly qualities by standing at his post through pestilence and sickness, never asking a personal favor and always sharing the exposures of his men.

The General, in thus speaking of one to whom he was so strongly attached, feels certain that this, and niore too, is due to one who never spoke of himself, and seemed oblivious of all things except to serve his country with his whole heart and his whole soul.

By command of General.

By command of General Sherman.

D. Townsend, Adjutant General.

LECTURE BY SECRETARY BOUTWELL. ABILITY OF THE COUNTRY TO PAY THE PUBLIC DEBT-THE REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE DEPRECATED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Secretary Boutwell o-night delivered a lecture for the benefit of the Charity Fund of the Grand army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, at Lincoln Hail, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen. He traced the history of the country at length, showing that resistance to tyranny and love of freedom were characteristic of the colonists, and that the general spirit of the people found expres on in the Declaration of American Ladependence. asserted that the student of history will find an intimate connection between the rejection of so much of the original draft of that Declaration as denounced the slave trade and the attempt to dissolve the Union in 1800 and 1801. Independence was inevitable. It came, and it secured equality to the Colonies as States, in full recognition of the Umerican Union and its rightful position among the nations of the world. The Civil War was allike inevitable. It came, and secured freedom and equality to the citizen. The war for independence gave us States, and it gave us a nation; but citizenship was a privilege, and was confined to a class. The States and the nation emerged from the civil war purified and chastened, while citizenship is no longer a privilege merely, but it is now established as a right. But it is not enough that we are independent, politically, as a nation. It is not enough that the inhabitants of the country are all citizens, and requal before the law. A nation cannot agt fully and freely before the world, she is not independent in the largest and best sense, nuless she is comparatively free of 5-bt, with capacity to raise revenues much in excess of or inverse described and a receilt unstanded by any act asserted that the student of history will find an intimate

bt, with repacity to raise revenues much dinary demands, and a credit unstained b shonor, and relieved of every apprehensio

Brees and best sense, unless she is comparatively free of solt, with capacity to raise revenues much in excess of ordinary demands, and a credit unstained by any act of dishonor, and reheved of every apprehension even in the infuse of the most timid. This statement suggests the only remaining difficulty in our country's path. As the men of the Revolutionary War did not hesitate to assume their share of the burden of the war debt, so I trust that you, who have made so great secrifices for the Union will courageously instate their oxample. At the close of the Revolutionary War the interest-bearing debt of the country was about \$75,000.000. The oppulation was less than \$600,000, but accepting that number as the nearest approximation to the truth, the debt averaged \$25 to each person. The present interest-bearing debt of the United States can be put at about \$2,000,000.000 and it is not unreasonable to estimate the present population of the country at \$2,000,000.000. The debt, therefore, averages \$50 for each person. It is safe to assume also that the property of the country in proportion to its population, estimated at its gold value, is more than three times as great as it was in 180 or 1709 even. If we assume the value of property in 170 to have been equal to \$300 or each person the least \$1,000 for each inhabitant, it would be propert to estimate the aggregate property of the country at the present moment to be at least \$1,000 for each inhabitant, or an aggregate of \$900,000,000 at the former period against \$12,000,000,000 at the present time. But whicher these estimates of the aggregate property of the country at the two different periods be correct or not, it cannot well be dehied that the present average is more than three times the average in 1700. The result is that at the former period the debt was eight and three-tonths per cent while at the present time it is only five per cent of the present time it to only five per cent of the present time it to only five per cent of the present was a leading feature

our actual interest at about \$120,000,000. The reduction of the interest account \$18,600,000 a year will enable us, if we chose to make this the basis of a sunktog fund to pay the principal of the interest bearing debt in 35 years, if we reduce our revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government and the amount needed to pay the interest at the present rafe. That is to say a saving of \$18,000,000 annually in the amount of interest will in 25 years, with the accumulated interest, be equal to the bonded debt of the United States. Ought there then, in the presence of such a possible advantage, to be any doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining our revenue at a higher rate for one, or two, or even three years, if necessary. With a large revenue for three years the result is surely accomplished in one way or other. If the public accept the new bond at a lower rate, the question is settled in favor of the Government; if they decline the opportunity, the revenues will injudiate the principal of the debt, and the interest will disappear proportionately. In either case the country succeeds. If, however, we at once reduce the revenues till they are sufficient for ordinary expenses, pensions, and interest on the public debt, and the public ereditors shall consequently refuse to receive a new bond at a lower rate of interest, what will be the condition of the country thirty-live years heade? It will have paid \$1,200,000,000 of interest upon the public debt, and the public acceptance of the country thirty-live years heade? It will have paid \$1,200,000,000 of interest upon the public debt, and the pentile debt, and the pentile debt, and the pentile debt, and the pentile of foreign or hostile powers. It is not sufficient for a nation that it is politically independence. This America has not. This she cannot have until she diminishes perceptibly her public debt, and renders its payment certain within a generation. I dare not cite examples, but the nations are many that are crippled in their policy and retarded in the developme

THE RIGHT OF A STATE TO TAX TRAVELERS.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in his opinion recently given to John W. Garrott, President of the Eastmore and Ohio Railroad, on the constitutionality of the State law of Maryland enforcing a tax of 20 per cent on the farce of all passengers crossing the State to Washington, says: "The law, in reality, imposes a specific tax of 30 cents on each passenger. This is not is tax upon the business of the rond, but one by the State for its own use from each passenger, the Company acting only as her agents in collecting it. Has the State a right to levy such a tax i She is not prohibited by her own Constitution, but by the Constitution of the United States. This tax conflicts with the right of a crizen of any State to pass over any part of the country; that right must not be subjected to State tax siten. If Maryland can levy a tax of thirty cents, she can levy one of a thousand dollars. The amount paid by the passengers to the State during the past year to Oct, 16, sithough but 50 cents for each fare, was \$3,015,977. According to a decision of the Supreme Court in case of a similar Nexada faw, made under the sth section of the U.S. Constitution, Article I., any law of a State imposing such burdens and restrictions, is unconstitutional. That article empowers Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States." THE RIGHT OF A STATE TO TAX TRAVELEES.

THE HUDSON RIVER AGAIN CLOSED BY ICE. ALEANY, Jan. 10 .- The Hudson River is again frozen over from Poughkeepsie to Albany. At Rhinebeck the ice is stationary, and at Tivoli the ferry boat lies motionless in the middle of the river. It has been snow-

.The North Adams (N. Y.) Savings Bank

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. OLLIVIER'S SPEECH TO THE CORPS-AN EX-CITED DISCUSSION. PARIS, Monday, Jan. 10, 1962

M. Ollivier addressed the Corps Legislatif to-day. He declared that the ministers considered it their first duty to communicate with the Legislature. A long discourse was not necessary, their intentions being well known. The Ministry had the confidence of the Sovereign, and they asked for that of the Chambers. They hoped that a policy of conciliation would prevail, and that all would aid in the work of establishing a national government adapted to the requirements of the nation, and likely to insure liberty without license. Subsequently during the session of the Chamber, Deputy Gambretta demanded information as to the whereabouts of the soldiers who had been punished for attending political

Gen. Lebe of, the Minister of War, replied, censur ing all soldiers who disobeyed orders, but asserting with emphasis his conviction that the army would be faithful against revolution.

The speech of the Minister of War led to an ac-

rimonious debate, Deputies Gambetta and Jules Favre opposing M. Ollivier, who took up the affair and defended the Minister. M. Gambetta declared that the breach between Ollivier and the opposition never could be repaired. After a very excited discussion the Chamber adjourned,

DEMAND FOR THE ARRAIGNMENT OF BARON HAUSSMANN-AMNESTY TO LEDRU-ROLLIN-A NEW WAR MINISTER — M. ROCHEPORT CHALLENGED BY PRINCE BONAPARTE — THE

COMMERCIAL TREATIES. It is certain that the party of the Left have oined with the other parties in demanding the arraigment of Baron Haussmann.

The Government has decided to allow Ledru-Rollin, Tibaldi and others to avail themselves of the amnesty recently granted for political offenses.

It is reported that Gen. Louis Jules Trochu is to replace Gen. Lebenf as Minister of War.

A quarrel has arisen between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and the writers of the Marseillaise in consequence of a bitter and slanderous attack made in that paper on the Prince. The latter has sent a note to Henri Rochefort, editor of the Marseillaise, closing with these words: "I reside at No. 59 Rue d'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out," The affair is exten-

sively commented on by the press. A MURDER COMMITTED BY PRINCE BONAPARTE. This afternoon, MM. Fonvielle and Victor Noir of the editorial staff of the Marseillaise, Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Gronsset, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altereation took place. The Prince became enraged, and seizing a revolver fired twice upon his visitors. One of the shots took effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantly. The tragedy causes great agitation in the city. Prince Bonaparte has delivered himself up to the au-

The Moniteur to-day states that after the 16th of May next the privileged admission of cotton fabrics into France, as temporary importations, will coae The merchants of Bordeaux held an excited meeting last week, at which speeches were made and resolve tions adopted denouncing the commercial treaties, and pronouncing against the abolition of restrictions on importations in foreign bottoms.

THE FRENCH ENVOYS.

nation of the French Ministers at London and Berlin were owing to the want of sympathy with the new Prench regime. Mr. Dartas, recently Minister from Pertugal to the United States, has been transferred in that capacity to Brussels.

SPAIN.

NEW ELSOPEON DISORDERS-REASSEMBLIS TOP THE CORTES.

Madeto, Monday, Jan. 10, 1860 The oath of office was administered to the new Ministers last night by the Regent. The Cortes will reassemble to-morrow. Additional election dis-

turbances are reported in some provincial towns. Senor E. Montero Rios, recuntly Under Secretary of Justice, has been appointed Minister of J. vice Schor C. Ardanaz, resigned.

RUMORS OF A COUP D'ETAT-FURTHER CHARLE

Pants, Monday, Jan. 10, 1844 A rumor is current in this city that a coup of clast vica made at Madrid last night.

> GREAT BRITAIN. AMERICAN CREDIT. Losnos, Monday, Jan. 10, 1006.

A writer in The Daily News to-day, reproducing Mr. Sampson's sneers at American credit recently published in The Times, proves that by the difference in exchange the United States Five-twenty bonds at 86 are really higher in price than British Consola

URUGUAY.

Lisson, Monday, Jan. in twin. Later mail dates from Monteyideo, just received, announce that the great Bank in that city, which was recently compelled to suspend, has resumed,

THE NEW DOMINION. FATHER THIBAULT'S MISSION-PRISONERS NOT RELEASED-TEMPER OF THE REBELS.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, via St. CLOUD, Minu., Jan. 19 .- Advices from Pembina to-day, state that Father

Thibault has been admitted into Fort Garry, but is inder escort, and strict surveillance is kept ever him. It is not true that the prisoners have been released and sent over the lines. Dr. Schultz is made to carry water for prisoners, and so great is his unpopularity that there is a bare possibility of his being hung. It would seem that great part of the present troubles has been caused by a number of bullying Canadians, who last Summer went survey-ing through old settlers property, and threatening a general revolution of the land system.

THE INSURGENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS The insurgents, at their council on the 1st ait., adopted the following bill of rights, which was posted in conspicuous places all over the settlement 1. That the people have the right to elect their own

1. That the people have the right to elect their own Legislature.

2. That the Legislature have the power to pass oil laws local to the Territory over the veto of the Executive by a two-thirds vote.

3. That no act of the Dominion Parliament (local to the Territory) be binding on the people until sanctioned by the Legislature of the Territory.

4. That all sheriffs, imagistrates, constables, school commissioners, etc., be elected by the people.

5. A free nomestead and presuption land law.

6. That a portion of the point lands be appropriated to the benefit of schools, the building of bridges, reads, and public buildings.

7. That it be guaranteed to connect Winnipsig by rail with the nearest line of railroad, within a term of five years; the land grant to be subject to the local Legislature.

ture.

• F. That for the term of four years all military, civil, and municipal expenses be paid out of the Dominion touch.

funds.

9. That the inditary be composed of the inhibitants now existing is the Territory.

10. That the English and French languages be common in the Legislature and courts, and that all public documents and acts of the Legislature be published in those

ments and accept languages.

11. That the Judge of the Supreme Court speak the En-glish and French languages.

12. That treatise be concluded and ratified between the Dominion Government and the several tribes of Indians in the Territory, to insure peace on the frontier.

13. That we have a fair and full representation in the Canadian Parliament.

Canadian Parliament.
14. That all privileges, editors, and usages, existing at the time of the transfer, be respected. THE REV. MR. CHINIQUY. MONTREAL, Jan. 10 .- The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy,

who preached in the French Evangelical Church last night, was frequently interrupted by yelling from with-out and hooting within the building, and world have been offered personal violence had not the believ taken him home.